

## SURE GERMAN LINE WILL BE BROKEN

Haig's Chief Aid Says Allies  
Can Smash Way Through  
on Somme Front.

## TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH

Rawlinson Praises Judgment  
of Joffre That Verdun  
Would Not Fall.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

London, Oct. 25.—"Can the German line on the western front be broken?"

Next to Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, few British officers are in a better position to judge than Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, Gen. Haig's right hand man in the Somme offensive. Rawlinson is to Haig what Sherman was to Grant, what Jackson was to Lee.

"Undoubtedly it can," said Gen. Rawlinson's reply.

"It was last March," said Gen. Rawlinson, "that the present offensive was planned. Sir Douglas and myself looked over the ground. Instead of undertaking a premature offensive with our unready army, it was decided to take over more from the French. The decision was most fortunate and a tribute to the judgment of the French that they could hold the Germans at Verdun and pluck what was left of the French army and pluck what was left of the German army."

"We have taken position after position and 10,000 prisoners. For nearly four months this new army has kept on attacking. It has asserted its mastery over the enemy. The heroic gallantry and tenacity of our infantry have been proved."

"Our young officers, who knew nothing of war two years ago, have had a schooling of battle. The places of those who have fallen are filled by chosen men from the ranks as well as from the schools at home and in France."

"You have been fighting the Germans for two years now, General. Have they degenerated?" asked the correspondent.

"Decidedly. They are still a brave and skilful army, but they are not the same as they were two years ago. For the first time they have known what it was to face superior artillery. The French and ourselves fight as one army. If either develops any improvement it is shared with the other. So similar have our systems become that I never consider whether I have an English or a French army alongside of me."

**Breakdown in Organization.**

After some of our attacks, confusion in the German line and a breakdown of the German staff organization were evident from the haste with which ill-considered units were rushed haphazardly into the front line. There was lack of cohesion on their part, and this induced confusion, which sometimes cost them heavier casualties on the defense than we lost on the offensive.

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"The Allies, in close sympathy and cooperation, will keep on pressing simultaneously on all fronts until at some point the enemy gives way. It is difficult to say what the result of a break in the line might be, but it will seriously weaken his whole system of defense. Our army has not yet reached the summit of its power, and it will have done so well before the end of the year. It is a question of time, and it will be down hill work and comparatively easy."

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"A couple of months ago at Verdun a distinguished French General prophesied that as soon as they were reinforced and had more heavy guns the Allies would have their revenge and 'go through' the Germans. He was right, but better. His words have come true."

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"Gen. Nivelle, commanding the Second army, and Gen. Mangin, commanding the section, had been silently preparing the great coup for weeks. Some days ago they were reinforced by several divisions of French troops. The bombardment of the enemy began ten days ago, but when everything was ready bad weather delayed the operations. It is now clear that despite this warning the Germans should have been caught napping."

**At 4 o'clock** rang out at midday, and at 4 o'clock the German defense had been mastered. At 5 o'clock, Louvainfort was surrounded by Gen. Mangin's troops, the very men who held the fort for a brief space in May. A rocket announced that the position had been taken, and here at least the Germans related to the bitter end. Not until three-fourths of the garrison had been killed or captured did the survivors surrender with their commander. The French have taken the capture of Major Reynal, the heroic commander of Vaux fort. Vaux fort is now pressed on east, south and west.

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"A Zouave non-commissioned officer described the storming of the fort said: 'The boches seemed stupefied when we went rushing toward them. We entered the fort by the main entrance, and here at least the Germans related to the bitter end. Not until three-fourths of the garrison had been killed or captured did the survivors surrender with their commander. The French have taken the capture of Major Reynal, the heroic commander of Vaux fort. Vaux fort is now pressed on east, south and west.'

"The heaviest fighting was at Douaumont fort, which the Germans defended desperately, but soon the village was taken and the fort exposed and we were able to surround it. Still the garrison held out until the last moment. One of the 400 survivors hoisted the white flag and laid down their arms. Ten minutes later the French bugles rang and the troops ran up by the northern gate of Douaumont fort. 'How cleverly the German high command was hounded is evident from the following facts: For the last three weeks the Germans have been holding two divisions at the rear of Verdun ready to reinforce the troops in any sector attacked. Last Wednesday, however, they were released and returned to their offensive at Verdun. The German command dispatched the two divisions to the Bapaume front, thus missing the critical day.'

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## ALLIES' TRADE WAR NOW FEARED IN U. S.

Domination of World's Raw  
Materials Proved to Be  
Entente's Object.

## NEW DATA CAUSE ALARM

American Importers Bound by  
Restrictions Which So Far  
Are Not Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Domination by the allied nations of the world's raw materials, which are essential to American manufacturers, has been proved conclusively to officials here by the completion today of a comprehensive summary of British trade policies as to imports into this country. As a result, the recent and hasty economic conference of the Entente Powers is regarded here with far greater disquiet than before.

The proposed commercial war after the war, at first viewed sceptically as outlining policies which could not survive the heat of war or the operation of perennial economic forces, is looked upon as a more practical proposition in the light of the investigation. Consequently an earnest study of the facts available is being made and every effort extended to supplement the information now at hand.

Every indication since the conference has tended to decrease the feeling that its provisions could not be carried through. Since then, it is pointed out, the blacklist, which had been enforced by England for some time, has been accepted in principle by the Allies.

**Mutual Concessions.**

What is more, the agreement made then for the closer economic unity between the governments is shown by reports now coming in to be working out through mutual concessions, excluding other countries from their benefits though not necessarily viewed as illegal discrimination by the United States so long as confined to war purposes.

In the compilation of the various agreements, which England has instituted in this country to prevent allied resources from going to Germany's aid, there is a strong indication of what the Allies might do through different methods after the war. This domination of the supply of certain raw materials demonstrated after a year of war, considered in connection with Article III of the Paris agreement, is believed to constitute a distinct menace to this country. Article III says:

"The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources."

**Red Tape Required.**

There are no less than fourteen different forms for various kinds of materials which American importers must file with British Consuls before certain goods can be released to them from the British dominions. These materials, according to the complete list secured today, include:

Tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore; wool, jute, shellac, tanning materials, antimony, rubber, diamonds, mica, raw leather, plumbago, all the alloys of iron, including ferro-manganese, cobalt, tungsten, chrome, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel and several other kinds of ores.

Where possible the restriction is effected through the chief American associations of manufacturers interested in the trade, such as the New York Metal Exchange for metals, the National Association of Tanners for tanning materials, the United States Shellac Importers Association for shellac, and the Textile Alliance for wool and jute.

In cases where the importer cannot easily trace the goods and be vouched for by such an organization, he signs a personal agreement with the British Consul.

**Conditions During War.**

Importers accept the conditions for the whole length of the war and for all goods of the kind imported, even though part of their supply is from neutral or American sources. The conditions, which run through the whole list of agreements provided, are:

"The importer is bringing in the goods for his own use in manufacturing and not for further sale; that in no case will he sell to a blacklisted firm; that he will sell in some cases only to the British Empire, and in others, that he will sell to neutrals only through London under license to be obtained there; and that in all cases every precaution will be taken to prevent the goods from falling into German hands. Always it is provided that the original contract and documents will be held ready for examination by the British authorities."

So far officials here have not been able to hold any of these arrangements illegal, as they recognize that England has the right of embargo if she desires to use it. Nevertheless, the power which British officials have in the country of discrimination as between American firms and the possibilities that some such arrangements might be continued after the war under a form made legal to suit the conditions of peace has had a most disquieting effect.

**Five Americans on Seizure.**

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 25.—Five of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Slesvig, the sinking of which was reported in London despatches last night, were American, shipped here when the vessel left for Rotterdam on September 2 with 125,000 bushels of wheat for the Belgian Relief Commission. The crew was saved.

**Jersey Hunters Bag Nine Deer.**

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Nine deer were killed in this section today by local hunters, six by residents of various parts of the State. The largest, a four pronged buck weighing 210 pounds, was killed by a party of prominent residents of Camden and Merchantville.

**FANTOMAS**

By Emil Souvestre and M. Allan

The First Volume of the Series of Great Detective Stories

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The second volume will be entitled "THE EXPLOITS OF JUVÉ"

and will follow shortly

BRENTANO'S 8th Av. at 77th St. New York.

## YARDS ON DELAWARE LEAD IN SHIPBUILDING

Glasgow, Newcastle and Belfast Now Outstripped by American Plants.

## BACKS UP MONTMAGNO

He Also Butts the Dignified Interpreter, Much to Jury's Amusement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Delaware River is the greatest merchant shipbuilding center of the world in an official statement issued to-night by the Department of Commerce. The department announces comparative statistics of American and British steel merchant shipbuilding in progress on September 30, showing that total construction progress then in the United Kingdom was 489 vessels, with gross tonnage of 1,789,054, against a total in the United States of 417 vessels, of 1,545,270 gross tons. The figures for the United States, however, include ships ordered but not begun, while those for the United Kingdom cover only ships whose construction actually has begun.

"The Delaware River shipyards total tonnage under construction exceeds that of all the principal British shipbuilding districts, including Glasgow, Newcastle and Belfast. They reported a total of ninety ships building with tonnage aggregating 419,213 gross. Other United States districts have this showing of tonnage: Great Lakes, 138,000; Puget Sound and Columbia, 132,000. The European record nearest that of the Delaware was Newcastle with 401,928 gross tons."

**TWO MORE HOMES**

IN NASSAU ENTERED

Mr. and Mrs. John Slade Find Men Lurking About Oyster Bay Premises.

Burglars yesterday entered a home in Oyster Bay and another in Cedarhurst. This, following the jewelry theft from the home of Frank Gray Griswold in Roslyn Tuesday morning and the three other burglaries committed in the vicinity in the last ten days, leaves the greater part of Nassau county to a state of panic.

It was proposed yesterday to establish a permanent patrol to protect the North Shore region. The first step in this direction was taken by Scott Thompson, director of the Oyster Bay, who swore in several deputies for the purpose. Unless there is an abatement within a few days of the burglaries a force fashioned along the lines of the Aqueduct police will be organized and maintained by the wealthy residents.

Burglars attempted to enter the Oyster Bay home of John Slade of the Stock Exchange, but were repulsed. Slade on the night following the robbery of the Griswold home. It was reported to the Nassau county authorities yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Slade, entering the grounds in their automobile at about 11 o'clock, saw a man standing in the shadow of the house. The chauffeur saw a man run from the kitchen door, but he could not be overtaken. Investigation revealed that the lock of the kitchen door had been smashed, but no entry had been accomplished.

Detectives made little progress yesterday in searching out the thieves who entered the home of Frank Gray Griswold, near Roslyn, and stole several thousand dollars worth of jewelry and other valuables. They have one finger print, admittedly poor, and a bit of folded cloth as their only clue.

**JUDGES IN TILT OVER BUDGET.**

Levy's Request for \$1,800 Secretary Accuses Coleman's Ire.

A lively tilt between Municipal Court Justices Aaron J. Levy and Charles W. Coleman occurred yesterday at the meeting of the sub-committee on the budget at City Hall, when Justice Levy's request for a confidential secretary at \$1,800 a year came before the sub-committee.

"What is this secretary going to do?" demanded Justice Coleman. "Is he going around spying on people? He will get nervous prostration trying to keep himself busy."

Justice Coleman further asserted that instead of giving \$1,800 a year for a confidential secretary the committee had better give this sum for sundry supplies for the court, which, he declared, the justices are now paying for themselves.

"To spend this sum for an employee who will not do anything whatever to help along the business of the court is little short of criminal. To say that such a confidential secretary is not only too silly to discuss but downright dishonest."

"The reason for today's opposition," retorted Justice Levy, "is that a few persons are apprehensive over what might do with this confidential secretary."

No decision was reached on the matter by the sub-committee.

**O'RYAN LIQUOR BAN IGNORED.**

New York General Asks Texas Governor to Keep Camp Dry.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 25.—Gov. Ferguson, in a conference here today with Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the New York National Guardmen in the Rio Grande Valley, promised to act promptly on Gen. O'Ryan's complaint that liquor is being freely smuggled to the border.

The 17,000 New Yorkers are under strict rules with regard to the use of liquor, but Gen. O'Ryan told the Texas governor the army was unable to stop the traffic.

## SCHOOL FOR CRIME IN ROFRANO TRIAL

Newest Teacher Is Louis Mira, Who Gives Lesson on Picking Pockets.

## BACKS UP MONTMAGNO

He Also Butts the Dignified Interpreter, Much to Jury's Amusement.

One might pick up a fair knowledge of how to be a successful gunman, murderer, burglar or pickpocket by dropping at intervals into the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where Michael A. Rofrano is being tried for the murder of Michael Malone, one of his political enemies. Demonstrations in each of these trades frowned on by the police are made almost daily under the benevolent eye of Justice Weeks.

The best way to shoot a man in the back or pick his pocket; the best way to tote a revolver through jostling crowds; the best way to handle a knife; the advantages of the knife over its more noisy competitor in removing enemies have been explained by professed adepts in the art.

Up till yesterday there had been almost no witnesses to the plot against the life of Galmari, who had not been indicted for the murder of Malone. The witness of yesterday admitted being a pickpocket, but objected to the word because he had merely jostled his victim while his confederates removed the spoils. He was Louis Mira, the chief corroborator of the State's case in the trial between Rofrano and Montmagnano.

The actual murder, in the Broadway home.

**Demonstration in Court.**

Mira said he was a respectable longshoreman on the day he saw Rofrano talking with Montmagnano and the other conspirators under the Brooklyn Bridge, but that when he met Curcio at the other end of the bridge he was surprised to find him making a little money by jostling people so Curcio could pick their pockets. To show how he did it he stood up and jostled the witness, who removed the spoils to the amusement of the jury.

Mira groaned an exasperating witness. Both District Attorney Broome and Martin Littleton, Rofrano's attorney, struggled with him for long intervals trying to get him to answer